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May 17, 2022

The Honorable Richard M. Berman United States District Judge Southern District of New York 500 Pearl Street New York, NY 10007

> Re: <u>United States v. Jonatan Correa</u> 20 CR 18 (RMB)

Dear Judge Berman:

comme (5/26/22) supervised retient blong. Transant of prior bearing attached.

SO ORDERED:

Date: 5/18/22 Richard M. Berman, U.S.D.J.

early termination of the 27-month term of

I write to request that the Court order the early termination of the 27-month term of Supervised Release that Mr. Correa is currently serving, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §3583(e)(1). That section provides in pertinent part that

[t]he court may, after considering the factors set forth in section [3553(a)(1)–(a)(7)] terminate a term of supervised release and discharge the defendant released at any time after the expiration of one year of supervised release . . . if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant released and the interest of justice.

Mr. Correa was arrested in Kansas on August 26, 2020, pursuant to a warrant issued the day before in the Southern District of New York. The warrant was based on an indictment charging him with conspiracy to produce and distribute copyright-infringing material, in violation of 18 U.S.C. §371, 17 U.S.C. §506, and 18 U.S.C. §2319. He pleaded guilty on January 12, 2021, and on May 19, 2021 he was sentenced to 27 months' Supervised Release, conditioned upon, *inter alia*, 90 days of custody in a Community Confinement Center in his district of residence. The Court also entered a forfeiture judgment, which was paid immediately. Mr. Correa completed the custodial portion of his sentence without incident, and continues to serve the remainder of the Supervised Release term. When the case is before the Court for a conference on May 26, 2022, he will have served more than a year of his term of supervision. He will thus be eligible for early termination under §3583(e)(1). For the reasons which follow, the Court should grant the motion. Mr. Correa's supervising Probation Officer informs me that her office does not oppose early termination.

Supervised release, and its precepts and rules, are distinct from the imprisonment portion of a criminal sentence, 18 U.S.C. 3583(a) ("The court, in imposing a sentence to a term of imprisonment for a felony or misdemeanor, *may* include as a part of the sentence a requirement that

the defendant be placed on a term of supervised release...) Supervised release is designed to achieve rehabilitative ends, and to assist offenders in transitioning from prison to life in the community. (See 18 U.S.C. §3553(a)(2)(D); see also S.Rep. No. 98–225, p. 124 (1983) ("the primary goal [of supervised release] is to ease the defendant's transition into the community after the service of a long prison term for a particularly serious offense, or to provide rehabilitation to a defendant who has spent a fairly short period in prison for punishment or other purposes but still needs supervision and training programs after release").

The Court already knows from the PSR, and the sentencing submissions that were filed more than a year ago, that Mr. Correa is and was what we hope everyone emerging from the criminal justice system will be: a law-abiding, responsible, productive individual, an individual who puts obligations to family and work first. This has continued since Court's imposition of sentence. Mr. Correa still operates his two home-improvement companies, First Impression Painting and First Impression Drywall; they have both grown significantly. He has more subcontractors working at more sites, and projected annual revenues from the companies has grown by more than 70% over the last year. He has crews working at more than two dozen work sites throughout Kansas and Missouri. To say that Mr. Correa works "full-time" in operating these businesses would be a vast understatement. And he has done that while at the same time reporting on schedule, and complying with the drug testing and weekly therapy conditions of Supervised Release.<sup>1</sup>



In short, Mr. Correa's reintroduction to the community following his custodial term has been a great success. He has lived under the strictures of Supervised Release for more than a year, and was under Pretrial Services supervision for ten months before that, and at all times was fully compliant.

Section 3583 provides that so long as a defendant has served at least one year of his term of supervised release, a district court may terminate the term "if it is satisfied that such action is warranted by the conduct of the defendant released and the interest of justice." The statute directs the court to consider many of the same factors that the court weighs when imposing the original sentence. Thus, the statute directs the court to make an evaluation based on 18 U.S.C. §3553(a)(1)(nature and circumstances of the offense and the defendant's history and characteristics), (a)(2)(B)(need to deter criminal conduct), (a)(2)(D)(need to provide the defendant with correctional

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Those conditions were terminated by the Court with the parties' consent on 10/13/2021 and 4/13/2022, respectively.

treatment), (a)(4)(the kinds of sentences and sentencing range established for defendants with similar characteristics under applicable guidelines and policy statements, (a)(5)(any pertinent policy statement of the Sentencing Commission in effect on the date of sentencing), and (a)(6)(need to avoid unwarranted disparities among similar defendants). Early termination of probation is within the discretion of the district court and may be warranted due to changed circumstances of a defendant, *United States v. Lussier*, 104 F.3d 32, 36 (2d Cir. 1997).

Given Mr. Correa's track record, I respectfully submit that it would be appropriate to terminate supervision at this time. The 3553 factors support this: there is no identifiable risk to either the public or any identified party, and a continued period of supervised release is unnecessary for deterrence, protection of the public or to reflect the seriousness of the offense for which the defendant has already completed his custodial term and the first year of his supervised release term. There is no further purpose, I believe, for the resources of the Probation Department to be spent on him. I therefore respectfully request that the Court terminate the term of Supervised Release.

Sincerely,

David Wikstrom

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1 (Case called)

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THE COURT: Good morning, everybody. This is Judge Berman. This is one of our regular supervised release hearings.

Our last such hearing was held on January 24, 2022.

I'm going to make the transcript of the last hearing court

Exhibit A to today's proceeding. And just by way of

background, Mr. Correa, as you all know, is being supervised in

Kansas. That is his district of residence.

And during the last hearing, we all were thrilled to learn that Mr. Correa was fully compliant with the terms and conditions of his supervised release. He was attending therapy. He was gainfully employed. He owns his own construction business called First Impression. The majority of the work of First Impression appears to be residential, new residential, housing.

In March, and, namely, March 22, 2022, I received a memo from the probation department requesting that the condition of supervision for therapeutic counseling be suspended.

I had, at an earlier date, terminated the special condition of supervised release relating to substance abuse treatment but directed also that we continue random drug testing.

I'm going to make the March 22, 2022, memo from

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probation Court Exhibit B to today's hearing. That memo states, in part, that Mr. Correa began therapeutic services with Roshanna Robinson on or about November 10, 2021.

And he has attended sessions on a weekly basis in accordance with Ms. Robinson — this is a quote from her I think. She said that: "Mr. Correa has been challenged to critically think situations, thought processes, and behavior patterns and has been really receptive to the therapeutic process." She goes on to say that she believes at this point that he is rehabilitated and recommends that the court-mandated therapy be suspended.

There was also, if I'm not mistaken, some discussion — perhaps this is the time to have the discussion, or at least begin the discussion, if people feel it's appropriate to consider early termination of supervision. So what I thought I would do today is we have those issues on the table.

First I'm going to ask Christine Murray to swear in the probation officers who are on the call and hear from each of them on both of these issues, all these issues, that is to say, therapy, early termination, anything else you'd like to raise as well.

Let's do that. And then we'll see where that takes us.

THE DEPUTY CLERK: Yes, Judge.

1 Officers Goldsmith and Maracic, please raise your 2 right hands. (Probation officers sworn) 3 THE COURT: So who wishes to go first? 4 5 MS. MARACIC: This is Officer Maracic. I can go 6 first, your Honor. 7 THE COURT: Okay. That would be great. 8 MS. MARACIC: Mr. Correa has been attending his 9 therapy as recommended, and we have not had any issues with 10 that thus far. 11 In regards to early release, on May 24, 2022, he will have been on for one year. And at that point, we could 12 13 consider early release on our end. 14 THE COURT: And that's because the statute says that 15 one can terminate early, however, so long as there has been one 16 year of supervision under supervisee's belt. 17 Is that right? 18 MS. MARACIC: Yes. That's correct. 19 THE COURT: And do you have a thought -- I won't hold 20 you to it. But it sounds like he's a good potential candidate 21 for early termination. 22 By the way -- I don't want to put any words in 2.3 anybody's mouth -- I'm open to hearing from each of you and all

MS. GOLDSMITH: Your Honor, this is Melissa Goldsmith

of you if you wish to be heard.

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with the probation office in Kansas City, Kansas. Good morning. How are you doing?

THE COURT: Good morning. How are you?

MS. GOLDSMITH: I'm doing wonderful. I'm just here with Abby to assist. I have nothing to add. He has been doing very well on supervision up to this point.

THE COURT: I'm very interested in the whole supervised release process. And my feeling is that when you all think or if you all determine that early termination is warranted, that's fine.

I'm also of the mind that expiration at the normal term of supervised release, when it comes about and if there have been no issues, no problems, as it sounds like there are none right now, and supervision terminates, as I say, in the normal course, that's fine with me too. I consider both those processes to be successful supervision.

In other words, if it's early, I think that's great.

And if it's just at the end of the term of supervision, in this case, I think the unexpired term was a little more than two years of supervision, maybe two years and three months, something like that. If we go to that point in time, that works for me as well because I think both are successful in my opinion.

Do you have any thoughts? I know it's not at the one-year mark.

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Do you have any thoughts? Or is it premature to make that kind of prediction?

MS. GOLDSMITH: I think we can certainly state that he has been compliant with all the conditions of supervision. He contacts us when we've asked him. He reports as directed.

We've had absolutely no issues with him, and he is a low-risk individual. He is assessed as low-risk.

We can still have contact when needed and if we have any questions. At this point, we will certainly entertain it when it comes to that year. But at this point, he has certainly proven to us that he is compliant and successful on supervision.

THE COURT: While I have you here, I know pretty

detailed how supervision works here in New York in the Southern

District of New York. I don't know, frankly, in other

districts if other probation departments in other districts

focus on early termination or just normal-course termination.

I'd be curious if you have sort of a little overview of what

the practice is out in Kansas.

MS. GOLDSMITH: Well, I can share with you that we do answer the questions. That is one of the most popular questions that individuals that are under supervision have with us.

We explain to them that they would need to be on at least one year and compliant with all conditions. And if they

get to that point, we would recommend to the public defenders -- would recommend them to the public defenders, and they would assist them in filing those motions.

We don't typically get involved until the judge asks us for an opinion or what our position is regarding that motion. I will say sometimes they're good candidates for early termination. Sometimes individuals are wanting it and probably don't deserve it. So we will definitely discuss that with the judge once that motion is filed.

THE COURT: Okay. Do you happen to know or do you keep overall statistics about what percentage gets terminated early versus normal course?

MS. GOLDSMITH: You know, I know we probably have the statistics, but I don't know them off the top of my head. But I could certainly send that to you.

THE COURT: That would be interesting, and I would find it very helpful, if you can.

MS. GOLDSMITH: Yes. I will send it to your chambers as soon as I can get it.

THE COURT: All right. That's just great.

Let's hear from Mr. Correa.

From your point of view, how's your life going, so to speak?

THE DEFENDANT: Besides the normal difficulties of work on a day-to-day basis, everything's going pretty well.

Yeah. Everything's going pretty smoothly.

THE COURT: Are you busy in your business, construction?

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. We're extremely busy in our business right now.

THE COURT: Meaning?

THE DEFENDANT: Just normal struggles. It's hard to find help and material shortages and whatnot, so those kind of struggles. But that's what comes with owning your own business.

THE COURT: Is there a big demand for new construction out there?

THE DEFENDANT: Currently, yes. Our housing market here has exploded in the last three years. And as of right now, it doesn't really show any signs of slowing down, even with the interest rates going up a percent or 2 here recently. So it's really good. It's really good for everybody here in Kansas City.

THE COURT: Is it too difficult to get supplies, for example, or not?

THE DEFENDANT: Currently typically a house here in Kansas City, an average house in Kansas City, should take about nine to ten months' construction time. And right now, they're taking anything from 12 to 18 months in construction time because of material shortages, labor shortages, and there's

such a high demand for everything.

2 THE COURT: I got you.

THE DEFENDANT: The biggest problem, in my opinion, is just managing the clients' expectations properly because this is such a changing environment on a day-to-day basis.

THE COURT: So from my own observation, that's the experience we're having. We have a weekend place up in Connecticut. And during the pandemic, a lot of people from New York, Boston, etc. And many have moved into, on a permanent basis, their weekend houses.

In those areas, the same thing that you're talking about is happening. There's a boom going on in sort of weekend rental-type places. And everybody is scrambling for supplies, labor, the same kind of thing.

THE DEFENDANT: Right.

THE COURT: So it seems, as I say, like -- I'm not in the business. So I can't tell you. But it seems like, in one respect, it's a good thing. In some other respects, "managing expectations" is probably an excellent way to put it.

Anyway, it's happening here too by the way.

THE DEFENDANT: Yeah.

THE COURT: So this therapy, we've been talking about it that you've been participating in, have you found that to be helpful?

THE DEFENDANT: Actually, yes. Quite honestly, I'm

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going to continue on with Roshanna Robinson on not so much as a weekly basis but probably on a once-a-month basis because it's nice to talk to somebody else to bounce ideas off and to figure out how to handle situations because in my line of business, I have to deal with thousands of personalities on a daily basis.

And sometimes it just proves really challenging to not lose control of situations and know how to handle everybody's personalities and what not. And that's actually where Roshanna has been helping me out quite a bit, to take myself out of the equations and to try to look at it from other peoples' perspectives and their points of views and to try to find a viable solution for all of us to proceed forward. So, yes.

THE COURT: By the way, I think Ms. Robinson may have joined our call.

Is that right? Ms. Robinson, are you on there?

MS. ROBINSON: Yes, your Honor. I am here.

THE COURT: We were just talking about the possibility of continuing or not continuing with therapeutic counseling.

Mr. Correa says that he's interested -- I don't know how much of it you've heard -- that he's interested in continuing therapy on some basis, whether or not the probation department is behind it or not.

And then we also talked -- I don't know if you heard it -- about the possibilities of early termination of supervised release. It's something that a person who is being

supervised does not become eligible until they have completed a year of supervision. In his case, I think that comes up in May. So we were talking about that.

MS. ROBINSON: Yes.

THE COURT: And probation indicated that in Kansas, sort of the application or the proposal for early termination usually comes from defense counsel who I'm going to hear from in a moment.

(Pause)

THE COURT: That was my cellphone receiving some emergency alert. It's not of any concern.

Probation in Kansas was saying that that's something that usually defense counsel initiate. And I had this to say -- and this is the way I feel about supervision. I think an early termination is great if it's, you know, appropriate.

By the way, I always seek to have unanimous consent, so to speak, if it's going in that direction. But I also think that just being on supervision and it expiring at the end date -- in this case, it was for two years and three months -- I consider that a success as well.

So I don't think that there's any need for pressure to terminate early or not. That is something I wouldn't mind hearing. If you have a thought about that or not, I'd be happy to hear it.

MS. ROBINSON: Well, your Honor, I believe that

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Mr. Correa has worked really, really hard to achieve all goals that have been set before him. I think that it's a wonderful idea if you were able to terminate early.

THE COURT: And returning to the issue of the therapy, in my experience, people often stay in therapy longer than he's been on. I don't think he's been a year yet.

Do you feel that the therapeutic objectives have already been accomplished?

MS. ROBINSON: Well, the therapeutic process is actually tailored to the individual. So the individual is the person that can dictate how quickly or how slowly the process is successful.

Mr. Correa has always been open, even asking questions if he doesn't agree. And I think that that's the best thing. He is open for change. He is open for different ideas and viewpoints. And I think that's one of the best things that individuals receive in regards to therapy.

We have to come here with specific viewpoints and stuff like that, but he has always been open to different views.

THE COURT: So here's what I was thinking: He becomes eligible I think May 26 or about there.

How about if we continue the current therapeutic arrangement until then and then we, assuming that -- I think it's Mr. Wikstrom who would make the application if there's

going to be one. And then we would get a sense, and we could have another one of these hearings at the end of May and see where things stand.

We might as well look at it in the bigger picture; right? If we're going to terminate supervision altogether, if it looks like it's going in that direction, I'm happy to do it, if people think it's a good idea. And then whatever relationship Mr. Correa wanted to continue with you, Ms. Robinson, he would do on his own.

How does that sound?

MS. ROBINSON: I think that's a very good plan, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. David Wikstrom, are you on the

line?

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MR. WIKSTROM: Yes, your Honor. I am.

THE COURT: So what's your thought about early termination?

MR. WIKSTROM: Well, your Honor, as Mr. Correa's lawyer, I'm not going to say anything negative on the trend that I've already picked up over the last 20 minutes chatting with the Court and the probation officer and the therapist out in Kansas.

I wrote a lengthy memo a year ago in which I already described Mr. Correa as -- he already is what we hope people can become after getting involved in the criminal justice system -- gainfully employed, a family man, hard-working,

law-abiding. The offense conduct happened a long time before.

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Nothing has really changed the correctness of that assertion.

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In fact, the probation department reaffirmed it.

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appropriate to terminate supervision just because the resources

I had two thoughts, however: One is that it is

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of the probation department are limited and they should more

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effectively be used with people who need it more than John

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Correa does.

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month, of course we have no objection. It's just that mandated

And in terms of continuing the therapy for another

I hesitate to call them hardships. Therapy is kind of

It just makes life easier not to have to do it on a

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on a weekly basis creates sort of scheduling and work-related

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issues.

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a benefit in ways that employment isn't. I'm sure he's

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benefited from his sessions with Roshanna. In fact, he intends

16 to continue to do that.

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regular, court-ordered weekly basis. He's going to undertake

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another month of it. It would be wrong to call it a hardship.

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Since he's going to be continuing therapy anyway, I would query the need to have it court-mandated on a weekly

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basis for whatever duration exists on the supervised release

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term.

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THE COURT: So here's what I thought about that: I'm

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going to leave that up to Ms. Robinson and Mr. Correa.

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going to lift the condition. But I'll give them the opportunity, if they feel that it can be less than once a week, or whatever they come up with.

I would like that though to continue under the Court auspices until we take a look at the issue of early termination and see if it's going to happen and everything and all the court conditions come to an end.

MR. WIKSTROM: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: So that's what I prefer to do.

Let me just hear from the government, the prosecutor, if you have a thought about where this is heading.

MS. SLAVIK: Yes, your Honor. This is Christy Slavik for the government. It's been helpful for the government to be debriefed on Mr. Correa's supervision, and the government is of course pleased to hear that his supervision is going well.

The government's position is that the supervising probation officers and therapeutic service providers are in the best position to provide the Court with this information. And the government is happy to reconvene at the end of May, as proposed by the Court, to revisit this issue of early termination.

THE COURT: That would be great. That is what I would like to do.

Let's give you a date for the end of May or early

June, and that will be sort of a milestone. We'll reconvene at

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somebody wants to add anything for today.

Hearing nobody, I think we can be adjourned. It looks like everything is moving smoothly and in a good direction.

As I said before about supervision, I think it's very